

white, speckled and barred with blackish. Fore wings white, speckled with blackish; antemedial band black, irregular edged; postmedial line whitish, curved round outer end of cell, thence wavy to dorsum near tornus; discoidal mark black, a blackish streak from below it to dorsum, a blackish spot above it extending to costa; terminal area broadly bordered with black, the inner edge irregular and diffuse; terminal line black, interrupted, dusted with whitish on each side; fringes white, dotted with blackish between the veins. Hind wings dark fuscous; fringes paler, whitish at base. Underside of fore wings dark fuscous, whitish on dorsal area; of hind wings whitish, sprinkled with fuscous on costal area; discoidal dot and postmedial line fuscous.

Expanse, 17 mm.

Collection number, 1336.

A male specimen from Kanshirei (1000 ft.), July 21st, 1908.

Comes near *O. oerata*, Butler.

Orthaga centralis, sp. n.

♀. Fore wings greyish, clouded with olivaceous brown in the form of diffuse transverse bands placed before and beyond the middle; a black spot in the cell and another at outer end of the cell; a white spot between the black ones; below this is a diffuse whitish band tapered to dorsum; some whitish scales on costa above the white cell spot; postmedial line black, curved, serrate, slightly indented below costa and above dorsum, outwardly edged with whitish; subterminal line black, rather broad, interrupted at ends of the veins; fringes pale, mixed with black at ends of the veins. Hind wings blackish, with traces of a pale, irregular line beyond the middle; fringes as on fore wings. Underside whitey-brown, suffused with blackish on the fore wings; hind wings broadly bordered with blackish, and traversed by a curved, serrated, blackish line.

Expanse, 33 mm.

Collection number, 989A.

A female specimen from Arizan (7300 ft.), August 30th, 1908.

Allied to *O. chionalis*, Kenrick, from New Guinea.

ON CERTAIN STEPHANIDÆ.

BY ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

Parastephanellus rubripictus, nov. nom.

In the 'Arch. Naturg.,' lxxvii, 1901, p. 196, Dr. Enderlein described both sexes of a species of *Parastephanellus* from Milne Bay, the Bismarck Archipelago, and Borneo, which he considered identical with *P. damellicus*, Westw., and states that the description agrees completely.*

An examination of these descriptions reveals striking differences, which quite preclude all idea of the two being varieties of the same species.

In *P. damellicus*, Westw., the neck of pronotum is smooth, metanotum with a series of short striæ at base only, hind femora tridentate, head piceo-rufous with a white streak on cheeks below eyes, petiole and red legs. In Enderlein's supposed *damellicus* the neck of prothorax is coarsely longitudinally striate, metanotum longitudinally striate throughout, hind femora bidentate, head black with face and cheeks red-brown, petiole black with a tendency to become red-brown, anterior legs red-brown, hind legs black, their femora sometimes rufescent.

These differences, especially the dentation of hind femora and the coloration of the head, are characters clearly separating the two species; the synonymy is therefore *Parastephanellus rubripictus*, Elliott, = *damellicus*, Enderl. nec. Westw.

Dr. A. Roman, writing in the 'Archiv. für Zool.,' Stockholm, 1917, xi, no. 4, p. 4, proposes to withdraw the "genus," more correctly "subgenus" *Hemistephanus*. Enderl., as being merely a group of species of *Stephanus*, s. str. His reasons are: 1st, that this purely American group differs from *Stephanus* only in a single wing-character. If such character is consistent, and the group, as far as we know, confined to South America, surely this one character suffices to justify the erection of a subgenus. 2nd, that there is at least one transition form (an undescribed species from Matto Grosso, Brazil), having the second discoidal cell only very narrowly open. This slightly open cell is found in many species of *Stephanus*, s. str. 3rd, that all the large species belong to *Stephanus*, and nearly all the small ones to *Hemistephanus* (in S. America). It is a fact that the species of the latter subgenus are smaller, and may be taken for what it is worth. 4th, that the sole N. American *Hemistephanus*, *H. texanus*, Cress., differs in sculpture and colour from the S. American species and appears to join on to the N. American species of *Stephanus*.

Cresson states, that the wings of his unique specimen were too much damaged to be described. I am inclined to consider it to be a *Stephanus*, and do not know on whose authority Roman places it under *Hemistephanus*. To the latter genus belong *Megischus maculipennis* and *M. submaculatus*, Westwood, as is proved by an examination of the types in the British Museum.

I am of opinion, that Enderlein's subdivisions, with the addition of *Neostephanus*, Kieffer, should be retained. Whether called "groups" or "subgenera," they are certainly of use in facilitating the arrangement and determination of the ever increasing number of known species of *Stephanide*.